



**TOOELE
ARMY
DEPOT**

**DECISION DOCUMENT
RCRA CORRECTIVE ACTION
GROUP "C" NO ACTION
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS
53 AND 55**

Prepared for:

**TOOELE ARMY DEPOT
Tooele, Utah**

Prepared by:

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GROUP "C" NO ACTION
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS**

TOOELE ARMY DEPOT, TOOELE, UTAH

1. Purpose

This decision document describes the determination of "No Further Action Required" at the following Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) located at Tooele Army Depot, Tooele, Utah.

- SWMU 53 (TEAD-89), PCB Storage/Spill Sites
- SWMU 55 (TEAD-91), Battery Shop, Building 618

This determination was made in accordance with the State of Utah, Department of Environmental Quality, Hazardous Waste Management Rules (R315-101); The Tooele Army Depot Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Post Closure and Corrective Action Permit; and Army Regulation (AR) 200-1. The "No Further Action" determination was made upon completion of the RCRA Facility Investigation for the Group "C" Suspected Release SWMUs (April 1998) by Tooele Army Depot, with support from the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8.

2. Site Background

Sites addressed by this decision document are located on property that was transferred to the Redevelopment Agency of Tooele City in December 1998. The property was transferred under the Department of Defense (DoD) Early Transfer Authority as provided by Section 334 of the FY 1997 Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 104-201) and codified in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) 120(h)(3)(C).

2.1 SWMU 53 (TEAD-89), PCB Storage/Spill Sites

Storage and warehousing activities associated with past operations at Tooele Army Depot were historically conducted in large warehouse buildings located in the northeast portion of the installation. Buildings 659 and 679 have been associated with the storage and handling of transformers and other equipment containing PCBs. Although no release of PCBs has been documented at the facility, it was suspected that releases may have occurred in the loading/unloading area on the north end of the facility. In the late 1980's a release of PCBs was documented at building 679 during the unloading of transformers containing PCBs. A cleanup of the contaminated soil documented, but no documentation of confirmation sampling was included. As a result of the lack of sample documentation, the site was re-addressed in the Group C RCRA Facility Investigation.

2.2 SWMU 55 (TEAD-91), Battery Shop, Building 618

Historic use of building 618 has included a cafeteria, battery shop,

3. Nature and Extent of Contamination

Site characterization, risk assessments, and the determination of "No Further Action" for SWMUs 14, 28, 38, and 47 are documented in the Revised Final, Tooele Army Depot, Group "B" Suspected Releases SWMUs, Phase II RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Report dated December 1997.

3.1 SWMU 14 (TEAD-80), Sewage Lagoons

Chemicals of Concern (COPCs) identified in the Phase II RFI and associated risk assessments included metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). COPCs identified were Beryllium, Cadmium, Copper, Mercury, Selenium, Silver, Vanadium, Zinc, Benzo(a)anthracene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and Trichloroethylene.

3.2 SWMU 28 (TEAD-22), 90 Day Drum Storage Area

Chemicals of Potential Concern (COPCs) identified in the Phase II RFI were Calcium, Chromium, Magnesium, Sodium, Acetone, Butyl benzyl phthalate, and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons. Phase II sampling results indicated that contamination at the site is localized and that there is no wide-spread contamination of sub-surface soils.

3.3 SWMU 38 (TEAD-30), Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant

Contaminants detected in the surface soils on the west side of the IWTP included minor concentrations of VOCs and SVOCs. Analysis of the spent carbon which had been found on the surface surrounding the storage bins detected concentrations of metals as well as VOCs and SVOCs. The COPCs identified in the RFI included Calcium, 2-methylnaphthalene, Naphthalene, Phenanthrene, Phenol, Trichlorofluoromethane, and di-N-butyl- phthalate.

3.4 SWMU 47 (TEAD-69), Boiler Blow-down Areas.

Although low levels of contamination were detected at three of the four buildings that comprise this site (Buildings 600, 610, and 637), the RFI investigations determined that contaminants are not being released directly to the environment, rather the boiler blow-down was being discharged to the sewer system. However, Building 691, effluent from multiple sources, including boiler blow-down, paint booths, as well as interior and exterior floor drains were potential sources of contamination. These sources of water were collected in a common drain line and discharged to an oil/water separator which discharged into an open ditch located along "L" Avenue. Prior to transfer of the property, the oil/water separator and all floor drains were filled with concrete or grout to prevent future discharges.

4. Site Risk

4.1 SWMU 14 (TEAD-80), Sewage Lagoons

Risks to current and future workers for the soil/sediment pathway were below the State of Utah industrial criteria. Blood lead levels for workers were estimated to be below CDC guidelines. Risks to future residents, both adults and children, exceeded the State of Utah residential scenario for soil, produce, and beef pathways. Cancer risks for groundwater pathways

exceed 1×10^{-6} for future residents only. Blood lead levels were estimated to exceed the CDC guidelines for resident children.

4.2 SWMU 28 (TEAD-22), 90 Day Drum Storage Area

The results of the human health risk assessment under both worker and residential land use scenarios (current and future), indicate that all non-cancer and cancer risks were below the State of Utah industrial and residential criteria.

4.3 SWMU 38 (TEAD-30), Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant

The human health risk assessment conducted on this site indicated that all risks to workers and residents, both cancer and non-cancer, were below the State of Utah industrial and residential criteria.

4.4 SWMU 47 (TEAD-69), Boiler Blow-down Areas

The results of the human health risk assessment showed no unacceptable risk to any receptor through any pathway. Blood lead levels in workers and residents were found to be below CDC guidelines.

5. Remedial Actions

As no unacceptable risks to any receptors through any pathway were identified at SWMUs 28, 38, or 47, no remedial alternatives were evaluated. Based on the results of the human health risk assessments that were conducted, a determination of "No Further Action" was made.

The sewage lagoons remain as an active facility supporting Tooele Army Depot, and are currently operating under the Administrative Rules from Groundwater Quality Protection (UAC R317-6). There are no current plans to take the lagoons out of service. The anticipated future use of the facility is continued military use. Engineering controls (fencing) to limit access are currently in-place. As a result, a determination of "No Further Action" has been made. However, if and when the lagoons are taken out of service, additional evaluation will be necessary to determine the final impact to the environment. At that time, an alternatives analysis may be required.

6. Public/Community Involvement

Tooele Army Depot has a Community Relations Plan, which is executed in accordance with the requirements of the Tooele Army Depot, Post Closure Permit for Post Closure Monitoring and Corrective Action of Solid Waste Management Units. The documented "No Further Action" determinations were made available for public review and comment as part of the approval of the Group "B" Suspected Releases SWMUs, Phase II RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Report. These determinations have also been presented at Tooele Army Depot's quarterly Technical Review Committee/Restoration Advisory Board meetings.

7. Declaration

The determination of "No Further Action" is protective of human health and the environment, attains Federal and State requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate to this action, and is cost effective. This determination satisfies the statutory

preference for remedies that employ treatment that reduces toxicity, mobility or volume as a principal element and utilizes permanent solutions and alternative technologies to the maximum extent practicable.

8. Approval and Signature

The selected remedy for SWMUs 14, 28, 38, and 47 is "No Further Action". The implementation of this alternative will be implemented at no cost. The appropriate approval authority for this action is the Tooele Army Depot Installation Commander.

Approval:

Gary B. Carney
LTC, OD
Commanding

Date